## SPAIN.

Carlist Army.

Desperate Fighting, with Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1875. Seven battalions of Carlists attacked Bilbae on

FIERCE ASSAULTS AND DESPERATE FIGHTING. After a vigorous bombardment they made an assault on Forts Puente Nuevo and Arbolancha which were taken and retaken three times. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The Carlists were finally repulsed.

HUNDREDS OF MEN KILLED. The Alfonsists lost 150 killed and wounded. The Alfonsists subsequently attacked the Carllate in their entrenchments, and were in turn repulsed with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

PUYCERDA THREATENED. The Carlists are preparing for a grand effort against Puycerda.

ALFONSIST COMMISSION—RESIGNATIONS IN THE FIELD. Advices from Santander revive the report that General Concha is to be appointed to the command of the Army of the North.

Generals Moriones, Loma and Blanco have re-THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPAL-

ITIES.

THE MONTENEGRINS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PORTE SETTLEMENT.

VIENNA, Feb. 28, 1875. The Hospodar of Montenegro has informed the Powers that the Podgoritza affair has not yet been sompletely settled.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

THE PLEDGE OF THE CONSERVATIVES TO BE CON-SUMMATED TO-DAY-THE NON-COMPROMISERS TINMOVED-EFFECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE FORCE BILL-A MOR OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS BREAK INTO A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

The leaders of the majority of the conservative caucus announce their determination to stand firm and push the compromise to completion tomorrow. The process is understood to be a compliance with the individual pledge condition-The non-compromisers claim that it cannot accomplished, owing to the defection of several members of the majority. So tar, at least, as the individual pledge s concerned, Messrs. Bayley and Blaffer are mentioned among these. Mr. Seaman, of the Eighth ward, has received instructions, at a meeting held last evening, to reconsider his vote in favor of the compromise.

on the Civil Rights and Caucus bills is taken as a threat, but carries no influence in favor of the compromise. The Ptcayune, itself a strong advocate of the adjustment, says :- "Show us that it" (the Wheeler adjustment) "is to be so much as touched by Packard's hands and we will turn from it as a thing which bodes us only danger and dis-

THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS OUTRAGE A CITIZEN'S HOME. About noon to-day a large body of iederal soldiers broke into the residence of Mr. Thiel. No. 28 Girard street, and did considerable damage to crockery, &c. They entered the house, it is stated, in search of a drunken man, who, after offering them some insult, sought refuge therein The police were summoned, but were overswed by the large number of soldiers-come thirty or forty-and the riotous proceedings were not arrested until federal officers intervened.

THE NON-COMPROMISERS INDOMITABLE. Major Burke arrived to-day from Washington and is anxious for a compromise, and states that It is the advice of prominent democratic Congress. man that a compromise should be effected. The non-compromisers, however, are wary and incredulous. Mr. Walker, non-compromiser, will endeavor to push through his resolution, providing that all such members of the caucus who will be admitted shall proceed immediately to the House and take their seats and await develop ments.

The latest indications are that several members of the minority will sign the individual pledge under protest. The majority claim that they have thirty-eight signatures already.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

ACCOUNT OF THEIR JOURNEY AND EXPLORA-TIONS-ENTRANCE INTO THE CHARMED LAND - GOLD FOUND IN PLENTY - THE MINERS UNMOLESTED BY THE INDIANS.

SIOUX CITY, lows, Feb. 27, 1875. A special despatch to the Sioux City Journal, from Vankton, save :- Enb. Witcher, a well known citizen, who was a member of the expedition to the Black Hills, arrived in Yankton to-day. He reports having left his companions at the stockade of the expedicion, within two miles of Harney's Peak, on Box Eluer Creek, on the 3d inst. Witcher says the expedition was composed of twenty-seven men and one lady and her son. There were six wagons, and the party were well armed, some being mounted. They are also well supplied with provisions and mining tools. The expedition left here on the 6th of October. They struck Niobrara River about 120 miles above its mouth, and after following the stream some distance they crossed the country to a point east of the Black Hills. On Cheyenne River they met a barty of 200 mounted Indians, with whom they held a peaceable pariey. After reaching an apparently passable path at the foot of the hills they struck hills the mountains, and after picking their way reached a point within two miles of Harney's Peak in fiscen days from the date of their entry lato the hills. They crected a stockade eighty feet long, and built log cabins from an abundant supply of timoer which they found.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD. ports having left his companions at the stockade

feet long, and built log cabins from an abundant supply of timeer which they found.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD.

The cold weather greatly impeded their prospecting. They sank twenty-five prospect holes and struck gold in every instance. From the grass to the bed of the rock they found numerous gold and silver bearing quartz lodes, and the specimens Mr. Witcher has brought back are pronounced very rich. The party never saw an ladian while in the hills. Mr. Witcher describes the parts of the hils they saw as having magnificent valleys, seemingly limitless forests of pine, and abundance of eik, deer and other game. The greater portion of the return trip was made through show drifts, over a trackiess country, in most stormy and severe weather. They discovered in coming out of the hills what has been named Witcher's Pass, a good natural wagon road. This shortens the way out of the prints of the reast never an take loaded ox teams into the nilis from Sioux City in thirty days.

REINFORCEMENTS WANTED.

The members left in the hills are in good health and spirits. Mr. Witcher returned for reinforcements, He says thee is no evidence of other parties being in the hills. Mr. Gordon, who came with him part of the way, was delayed by his horse giving out.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the two disserous army expeditions sent out to intercept them.

RELIEF FOR GRASSHOPPER SUF-FERERS.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 28, 1875 In view of the fact that many of the railroads refuse to carry relief supplies free to private individuals the Kansas Central Relief Committee request charitable people of the East not to make iny further special shipments of that nature un-less the charges are prepaid, in which event it is requested that the shipments be made direct to the individuals, being marked in care of this com-mittee. Supplies for general distribution to the destitute, it consigned direct to this committee, will come through free, but no cars or grain of any kind will be transported free.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

ERIE. Pa., Feb. 28, 1875. DeWitt C. Seaman, of Watkins, N. Y., aged bout fity-five years, was killed last night by an astern bound express train, on the Lake Shore tailroad, near harbor Creek. The deceased was siking on the track.

## WASHINGTON

Bilbao Assaulted by the No Action on the Force Bill Expected in the Senate.

PROSPECTS OF THE TAX MEASURE.

The House Oppressed Under Tyrannical Rules.

RETROSPECT OF THE SESSION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1875. RETROSPECTIVE CRITICISM OF THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS BY MEMBERS AND SENATORS-A LEADER WANTED BY BOTH SIDES-REJOICING

AT THE APPROACH OF THE END. There is general rejoicing among the members of both houses that the session has only a few days more of duration. Many who have served in Congress a number of years say that this short session has been the most wearisome and exhansting they have ever known. "Partly." said Senator, in conversation with several others on this subject, "this is because of the really startling events which have happened since Congress met the New Orleans affair, the Vicksburg interference and the Arkansas Message, all of which filled men of both parties with grave apprehensions of the future, and gave to many of us sleepless nights." A member of the House added. "But partly, too, it is because, at least on our side, the debates have been uncommonly duil. With few exceptions the men of acknowledged ability have not had opportunity to speak, and, in general, by some fatality, the discussion of even the more important questions has fallen into the hands of second or third rate men, to whom the House listened with weariness and without profit." This is true of the House, though not of the Sen-ate, where a number of able speeches have been heard during the session from such men as Bayard, Schurz, Ferry, Gordon, Thurman, Boutwell, Edmunds and others. But of the Hons the remark of a member during last night's tedious session is very true:- "There are no compe tent leaders on either side," said he. "Dawes and Garfield have neither the strong will nor the ability any longer to command their side. They are builted by the House and overreached whenever he pleases by General Butler, who is the real leader of the republicans, the only man on that side who impresses his will on his party and who has the originality, fertility of resource and determination which are necessary for a party leader. "The Speaker." added th member, "is a man of more force, vigor and intellect than any other man of his side or in the whole House; but he cannot lead while he is in the chair. He has guided debate and influenced the course of the House with parable ability and has won the highest plaudits from both sides, both for his uniform fairness and his extraordinary clear-

licans." spoke-"there is no one who has had the requisite qualities for a leader. Randall comes nearest to it, but he is not up to the mark. He lacks seli-confidence, audacity, the aggressive spirit. He acts naturally on the defensive, and that is latal. As for Potter, he is able, but too lazy. To this a republican replied :- "Lack of aggressiveness is the lault, too, of Dawes and Garfield. and the reason why their influence has become

ness and ability. In the next Congress, when he

sits on the floor and may take part in debate, he

will be a great power in the House, and his leader-

ship will be worth a dozen members to the repub

less and less in the House, continually. They are always delending themselves or their measures. and their loud voices no longer scare even the newer members. The way Dawes was worried in the House about his Tax bill made him ridiculous, though the introduction by him of the bill was enough to make him ridiculous, without his lame and impotent detence of it. As for Mr. Garfield he seems fated to pass the rest of his llie in complaints that some one has outwitted him; but what is the use of a leader who can be outwitted? The use of a general is to win battles. and not to make ingenious pleas that the enemy took an unfair advantage of him."

"The House," said another-a republican member-"is no longer a place where great measures can elicit great debates. The rules which have up in the last dozen years have debate almost impossible. There was a time when every important measure was discussed, altered amended, and, in fact, framed by the House; when day after day, after prayers, it went into Comttee of the whole and heard the ablest thinkers and speakers all day, and for many days the bottom of the question, showed up every side of it and combled both the House and the country to form a juagment on the matter at issue. Now a bill is elaborated in secret by a small committee, is brought before the House as a party measure, is weakly defended and mittee alone, who have a sully prescriptive right to rule the debate, and is then forced to a vote. The result is that trickery, ingenuity, cunning, a readiness to twist rules to one's use, are the qualities which make a man a leader in the House. Hence General Butler's prominence. He is not an able speaker. The House never listens to him with pleasure. His strength lies in quick, though rude, repartee, and in audacity and an

"That is one reason way able men so anylonsly seek the Senate," said another republican. There debate survives. There only can an im portant question be fully discussed. The Senate is always in committee of the whole. It need not vote until it is ready, and this ses-sion has seen the curious and unusual spectacle of the Senate leading the House, the Senate cancus framing measures and a policy to be accepted by the House, the Senate originating important measures and even considering finance bills to be sent over to House committees for adoption. We are choked to death in the House, and when men cannot speak they can no longer

THE HOUSE SUFFERING A TYRANNY UNDER ITS OWN RULES-EXAMPLE FROM THE DERATE ON THE PORCE BILL-THE ABLEST VOICES SILENCED BY THE GAVEL

This long conversation is here quoted because it lescribes very well the main reasons why the House has, at so great an expense of strength in prolonged night sessions, done so little and, what is worse, done that little so badly. It has been choked by its rules. The most important measure which any Congress for many years had considered, the Force bill, has been passed by what is equivalent to a "gag" rule, for under the rules the Alabama committee—three republicans and two democrats, all five men of whom it is not offensive to say that they are of second rate. or even third rate, ability-were permitted to almost monopolize and entirely control the debate, which, besides, was limited, to a brief and fixed time. Hence, no man of first class ability had opportunity to be fully heard, and those of this class who did speak had to say their hurried say in ten or at most fiteen minutes. Lamar, a Southern man of such wisdom, moderation and genuine patriotism as make him respected by all the best men in the House, was cnoked down. Of the repubopponents of the bill, only Willard of Michigan, Pierce of Boston, and Poland were heard, even in orief remarks, and the bill was defended by the most absurd set of ranters ever heard, who dangled the bloody shirt before the Speaker, and brought their words together with a drum and file as they do their colored

voters at the Southern polis, and it was opposed

almost as lamely, though not as ridiculously, as it

And so it goes over to the Senate, where it cannot pass, and where it cannot even come up for discussion before Wednesday, which is the last day of the session. Its failure will be a disappointment to the President, but this is mitigated perhaps by the reflection that Congress will not, in any case, give him money enough to carry out such a measure. If the Attorney General is to act as commander-in-chief of the army during the summer, he will have to pay the expenses of the war out of his own pocket. PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE TAX BILL IN THE

The Senate will probably refuse to adopt the Tax bill. The leaders on both sides are opposed to it, and this insures its failure, it is thought. Neither Arkansas nor Louisiana can come up in the Senate unless they are sent up from the House, and Pinchback has no chance either. The regular appropriation bills-Sundry Civil,

ociency and River and Harbor-will be considered.

SENATE.

and it is probable that they will pass. ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA IN THE HOUSE. In the House to-morrow an attempt will be Louisiana matter, and which one succeeds in se curing attention depends on management. The democrats and moderate republicans desire the Arkansas question to come first.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1875. CHANCES OF THE FORCE AND APPROPRIATION

BILLS IN THE SENATE. The Senate Committee on Appropriations have determined to attach to the River and Harbor bil additional appropriations, amounting to over \$15,000,000, which will, it is said, require a long debate and end in sending the committee will be appointed. The Force bill wil be read in the Senate by its title to-morrow, and under the rules will go over until Tuesday, when a motion to continue the discussion of the Appropriation bills will put it aside: The only possible way for the Force bill to be acted upon be-fore Wednesday is to add it to the River and Harbor Appropriation or to the Sundry Civil bill, but as the session is nearly ended, the republican Senators who object to an extra session will oppose any filibus fail in the senate on the direct vote or be talked to death.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE BUILDING The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to report in the Deficiency but \$340,000 for he completion of the New York city Post Office

HISTORICAL LEGISLATION.

DETAILS OF THE FINAL VOTE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE FORCE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES-A RECORD OF AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP-SCENES DURING THE ROLL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1875. The following is the vote on the passage of the

Caucus Force bill.

VEAS—Albright. Averill. Barber. Barry. Bass. Begole, Bradley. Bundy. Burrowa, Butler, Rolerick R. Cain. Cannot. Carpenters. Gobb. S. Corte. Control. Concer. Corvin. Crocke. Curtis. Dat.ford. Darrall Dobbins, Donnait, Dueil, Dunnell. Evans. Field. Fort. Dobbins, Donnait, Dueil, Dunnell. Evans. Field. Fort. Fire, Gooch, Gunckel. Hagans, Harmer, Harris. B. W.; Hathorn, Havens. J. B.; Hawley. Hayes. Hazelon Gerry W.; Hazleton J. W.; Hodges. Hoskins. Houghtidge. Lowe, Habbell. Hunter, Huribut, Hyde, Hynes, Lansing, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis. Lofland. Lodghridge. Lowe, Hubbell. Hunter, Huribut, Hyde, Hynes, Lansing, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis. Lofland. Lodghridge. Lowe, Lynch. Martin. Maynari. McDill. A. S.; McDill. J. W.; Macdouzall, McKee. McDullta, Monroe. Moore. Morey. Myers. Negley, Niles, Nunn. O'Neill, Orr. Orth, Packard, Packer, Paga, Parker, Isaac C.; Parsons, Moore. Morey. Myers. Negley, Niles, Nunn. O'Neill, Orr. Orth, Packard, Packer, Paga, Parker, Isaac C.; Parsons, Rosa. Sawyer. Sajetr, Henry B.; Scofield. Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sherwood, Sloan, mart, Smith A. H., Smith G. L., Smith J. G., Snyder, Spracue, C. A. Stevena, L. John, Stowel, Sypher, Taylor, C. Y. Thomas, Thompsull, J. W.; Millams, Williams, Williams, C. W. Williams Williams, Wilson James, Wilson J. M. and Woodworth.—135.
Nays.—Archer. Arthur. Ashe. Akkins, Banning. Bar-Caucus Force bill. cus L., White, Whitely, Wilber, Williams C. G., Whilams, J. M. S., Williams, Wilson James, Wilson J. M. and Woodworth—133.

Nays—Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Barnum, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Burleigh, Caldwell, Caulfield, John B. Clark, Jr., Clymer, Comings, Cook, Cox, Creamer, Crittenden, Crossiand, Crounee, Crutchfield, Davis, Dawes, Dewitt, Durham, Elfridge, Finck, Poster, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Eugene Hale, Hancock, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Harcher, Joseph R. Hawley, Heretord, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, George F, Hoar, Hunier, Kasson, Kellogg, Knapp, Lamar, Lea h, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magge, Marshall, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, O'Brien, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, Potter, Randall, Read, Robbins, Ellis H. Roberts, William & Roberts, James C. Robinson, Milton Sayier, Schell, J. G. Schumaker, Henry J. Scudder, Sener, L. D. Shoemaker, Stone, Storm, Vauce, Waddell, Wells, Whitehouse, Whithone, Whithone, Charles W, Willard, George Willard, William B, Willard, Williard, Wolfe, Le K. Now, Voung—Adams, Albert, Barrere, Biery, Buf-Now, Voung—Adams, Albert, Barrere, Biery, Buf-

114.
Not Voting—Adams, Albert, Barrere, Biery, Buffinion, B. F. Butler, Chittenden, Truman Clarke, Clinton L. Cobb, Cotton, Eden, Farwell, Freeman, R. Hale, Hamilton, Hendee, Holman Keily, Kendad, Killinger, Lamison, Lampert, Mitchell, Niback, H. W. Parker, Phillips, Pike, Richmond, Rusk, Isaac, W. Scudder, Shellon, Small, Alexander H. Stephens, Stratt, Strawbridge, Swann, Charles R. Thomas, Wheeler—38,

During the Folician was considered. Mr. C'NEILL—On this question my colleague, Mr. Kelley, is paired with the genti-man from Maryland (Mr. Swann). My colleague, it present, would vote "yea" and Mr. Swann "nav." Mr. Resx—On this question I am paired with my colleague, Mr. Mitchell, who, if present, would vote in the negative, while I should vote in the affirmative. Mr. CESSNA—I desire to state that my col-league, Mr. Richmond, who is paired with the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Hamilton, would, if present, vote "yea," while Mr. Hamilton would yote "nay."

vote "nay."

Mr. Cooke—My colleague, Mr. Chittenden, is detained from the House by sickness. If here ne would vote "nay."

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—My colleague, Mr. Buffington, is paired with the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Holman, both gentlemen ceing sick. I am paired with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stepnens).

indiana, Mr. Hoiman, both gentlemen being sick. I am paired with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens).

A Member—How would you vote?

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Of course I should vote "aye" and Mr. Stephens "no." Of course Mr. Buillaton would vote "aye" and Mr. Hoiman "no."

Mr. Aleright—My colleagues, Mr. Biery and Mr. Strawbridge, are sick and unable to be here. If present they would both vote "aye."

Mr. Clements—I repeat the announcement that my colleague, Mr. Barrere, is paired with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Stone). My colleague would vote for the passage of this bill and Mr. Sione would vote against it.

Subsequently Mr. Clements said:—I learn that upon this question the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Stone) is recorded as voting. If he has come in and voted it has been without my knowledge, as I announced the "pair" at his request. I now withdraw the announcemant.

as I announced the "pair" at his request. I now withdraw the announcemant.

Mr. RANDALL—Have both gentlemen voted?

Mr. CLEMENTS—No, sir.

Mr. FIELD—Mr. Barrere is very ill and is not able to be here.

Mr. Spere—I have been absent from the House to-night upon the Committee of Conference on the Levislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and hence I have, perhaps, missed some roll calls. I now vote "No!" on the passage of this infamous bill.

Mr. Negley—I object to the gentleman's vote.

roll calls. I now vote "No!" on the passage of this infamous bil,
Mr. NEGLEY—I object to the gentleman's vote.
Mr. Pelham—So do l.
Mr. Sperm—On what ground?
The Sperm—On what ground?
The Sperme—The Chair thinks the gentleman has a right to object to a vote given in that way.
Air. Pelham.—I object to the remarks made by the gentleman in giving his vote.
Mr. Sperm.—The gentleman may have a right to object to my remarks, but he has no right to object only vote.
Mr. Pelham.—The remarks are what I object to.

Mr. PEHMAM.—The remarks are what I object to.

The Speaker.—A vote, like a motion to adjourn, cannot be accompanied with anything in the nature of a debate. It must be given simply "yea" or "nay."

Mr. Speer.—I was in the hall during the roll call, and have the right to vote. No gentleman has any right to object to my vote.

The Speaker.—The Cierk will again call the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Speer.) Speer.)
The name of Mr. Speer being again called, he voted "No."

woted "No." All Speer being again called, he Mr. Pelham—I desire to say that if there were any more republicans here from Alabama they would vote "aye."
The Speaker—The remark of the gentleman is out of order.

The SPEAKER-The remark of the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. CLYMKR-The gentleman from Ohlo (Mr. Lamison) is paired with my colleague (Mr. Strawbridge) on the passage of this bit. The former, if present, would vote "No," the latter "aye," I am also requested to announce (possibly the announcement has already been made) that my colleague, Mr. Eichmond, who, if present, would vote in lavor of the passage of the bill, is paired with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Hamitton), who would vote against the bill.

The result of the vote was announced as above stated.

Mr. Coburn moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and also moved that

stated.

Mr. Coburn moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

The Spraker (at five minutes past twelve A. M. on Sunday, February 28)—In accordance with the order already made the House stands adjourned until Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Brief Review of Legislation and Legislators.

AN ACTIVE LOBBY.

How New York's Rapid Transit Schemes are Buried.

Tammany Dictation and the Fifth Avenue "Plaster" Scheme.

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1875. Retrospect to Albany matters to-day means criticism, inquiry and dissection of legislative work accomplished. Prospective work means probabilities of future action, based upon what has been done in the nast. These two issues I propose as the main framework of my present correspondence. I believe in the doctrine of close criticism of measures, not individuals. The fruits of this year's legislative work will weave out, in good time, a net of intamy for those who deserve it, and a crown of laureis for those who prove faithful to their trusts. The people of New York city and State, at the fail elections of November, must extend even-handed justice to both politica parties. The recreants will be withered and cast aside with that unerring outburst of popular indignation which rolled up over 50,000 majority for Samuel J. Tilden at the last election. Political justice, though slow, is always sure.

Ay, Justice, who evades her; Her sca'es reach every heart. The action and the motive, She weigheth each apart; And none who swerve from right or truth Can 'scape her penalty!

THE LOBBY. It was a mistake to suppose that the constitutional amendments had cut off all operations of the lobby. They are here in force, and their in fuence is already apparent unon the face of legislation. Of course the exposure of their schemes has been narrowed down. In former years hundreds of special enactments were brought up be fore the Legislature, in most of which cropped out a traudulent purp se. The parties behind 'hose schemes were necessitated to procure the se vices of a lobbyist, who held the money and distributed it with the members either before or after the passage of a bill. Now there exists not one-tenth the usual number of such measures, and toe sphere of the loobyist is consequently circumscribed. Then we have an original name for "skilled talent" necessary to wheels of legislation in working order. New and green members require somebody to instruct them, and gentlemen of an "advisory" turn of mind, with graceful manner and eloquent tongue, perambulate the Capitol building, haunt the hotels, play poker with the Senators and Assemblymen and give an occasional hint as to how they ought to vote. Mr. A. D. Barber is still here at Stanwix Hall. Some of the members drop in occasionally to "ask his advice." Mr. George O. Jones dilates around the halls of the Delavan upon political economy and the history of twenty legislative experience. General F. B. Spinola, with that enormous standing collar and blackthorn stick, presented to him by a Celtic representative, gives "points" to the "boys" upon pending measures, and is looked upon by some as having the private ear of Mr. John Kelly. Mi. Orlando L. Stewart seems to grow daily more important and communicative in his capacity of lobbyist, although he has a good cause to support, for Sheriff Conner's claims are entitled to consideration. Messrs. Richmond and Fellows have come upon the scene at a late hour. They are said to devote their peculiar talents principally to the Fifth avenue asphalt pavement scheme and canal matters. Last, though not least, except in stature, we have Mr. Charles A. Swan, of Syracuse, in the interest of Andrew Swan is ever ready to parry and thrust in behalf of his employer, and, I must admit, although on a very weak side, does his work well

RAPID TRANSIT AND THE LEGISLATURE-SCHEMES ADVANCED AND THE PEOPLE NEGLECTED. We have now six bills introduced in the Legislature providing, among other things, a system of rapid transit for New York city. The main points and propositions of each of these proposed enactments I have already narrated in the HERALD. I will here merely designate the bills in question In the Senate, pills of Senators Moore, of New York, and Robertson, or Westchester; in the Assembly, bills of Messrs. L. Bradiord Prince, of Queens, John W. Smith and Leo C. Dessar, of New York, and Stephen D. Shattuck, of Steuben.

and adroitly.

Some of these bills were introduced several them from the committees to which they were Jacob Hess, from the Twentieth district in New York city, introduced a resolution in the Assembly calling upon the Committee on General, Local and Special Laws to frame a bill giving to the people New York city the much desired boon of rapid transit. But there it practically lies buried Mr. John R. Kennaday, of Kings, is chairman of this committee. He is also a member of the Judiciary Committee, which reported favorably on Friday a bill giving \$60,000 a year additional to the Sheriff of New York county. Will the gentlemen composing those committees please recollect that the people have their eyes closely upon them in this matter of rapid transit? The poor man, tired and broken down with a hard day's work, compelled to sit in a Third or Second avenue car for two hours, half frozen with cold in order to reach his home, will watch them Thousands of the voters of New York who look for a rapid transit coad from the Governor and ments are avenged at the polls next fall, if Senators and Assemblymen have nothing else to do but auditing private claims and passing bills to enrich officials. Among those bills already passed is one providing for emoluments to Warden Wm H. Dunnam, of the County Jail, for the year 1874. It was rushed through both houses with lightning rapidity. Another bill is here which compels The Fith avenue pavement job has been reported from the Committee on Cities, against the wishes of Messrs. Daly and Hess, it must be admitted. Will Governor Tilden allow these swindles to be perpetrated? Are considerations of rapid transit and other important measures to give way to the avaricious grasping of already over-paid officials

THE NEW CRY OF "PARTY MEASURE." We have imported from New York city a new manœuvre in the pushing through process in the Legislature. When a corrupt New York measure is likely to be beaten then arrives the whipping "party measure." A member from New York, for whom I have the greatest respect, in conversation with me recently on a certain measure now before the Legislature, agreed as to its rageous means to be used in its passage. Last night, to my surprise, his tune had changed.

"What is the matter?" I queried.
"Why," the member remarked, "this has been made a party measure. Tammany Hall wants the bill passed. I must support it."

I turned from him in disgust. Thus does Tammany bind the body and even the soul of its adherents. The seventeen Tammany delegates from that city seem to be tled to its mandates as tightly as with cords of triple steel. Political death awaits them if they step aside. Are they men that they should thus be lashed into subserviency by a corrupt oligarchy? But ment are the issues it certainly requires great m ral courage to resist the tempter. Let the democratic members from the country think of this and stand to the guns of truth and justice, in defiance of this dictation policy. A majority of the New York delegation I respect nightly, and still hope that they will never allow themselves

to be dragged to the dust in any efforts on pet schemes, to the ignoring of the people and their interests

WAITING FOR SENATOR WOODIN. There is a deadlock in the Senate on important measures, in consequence of the absence of Senator Woodin. This gentleman is the leader of his party in the upper House, and has been sick for some time; a large tumor, weighing several pounds, being cut from his arm. He is Chairman of the Committee on Cities, to which the Costigan bill has been referred. As he is the central figure in this connection I will cite the main points in his history, taken from the Evening Journal Alma-

mac, of this city:—

William S. Woodin, (rep.) of Auburn, Cayuga county, was born in Geneva, in the same county, September 25, 1824: received a thorough academic education, graduating at the Cortiand Academy in 1811; atuded in a wand soon became eminent in the profession: was a member of the Assembly in 1835; was elected Surrogate of the county in 1826, and has since been twice re-elected. He was formerly a whit, since a republican, and does effective work on the stump in nearly every canvass. He was elected to the Senate in 1869 by a majority of 2.97, serving on the Committee on State Prisons and Insurance, in 1871 he was re-elected by a majority of 4.123, and chosen president proteopore in consequence of the fact that Lieutenant governor Beach was politically opposed to the majority in the Senate. As he gave himself no place on the committees Lieutenant Governor Robinson, in 1875, allotted to him the chairmanship of the committee on Cities. He was chosen to the present Senate by a plurality of 338 over George W. Cuyler (nem.) and De Witt C. Parshall (ind. rep.)

THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATION. STATEMENT OF SENATOR WOOD BEFORE THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE-CORROBORATING TESTIMONY OF THE SENATE STENOGRAPHER AND MR. NORTHBUP. ALBANT, Peb. 28, 1875.

The Senate Committee, consisting of Senators King, Dow and Parmenter, have held another meeting, at which Senator D. P. Wood was sworn. He testified that an amendment was made in Committee or he Whole of the Senate, providing that the salary of the Superintendent of the Capitol shall be \$10,000 per annum. He shall be a practical builder, and have sole control o' the entire work, and devote his entire time to the building and to be in no control o' way interested in any contract. These amend ments were carried in the Senate and went to the Assembly, where they were rejected and a Com mittee of Conference called for. Such committees were appointed on the part of each House, that of the Senate consisting of witness and Senators Selkreg and Jacobs. When this Conference Committee met, the Senate Committee insisted on the Senate amendment abolishing the Commission and appointing a superintendent. The House Committee opposed this. The contest was protracted: finally Mr. Smith Weed offered a compromise, which was agreed to by the committee; nothing was said in this committee about the salary of the Superintendent and I did not discover that it had been omitted until my attention was called to it by Mr. Northrup; I supposed of course, that it was in; Before going to the session of the Senate on the morning of April 30, 1874, Mr. Northrup came to my rook and said to substance that he understood that the Conference committee had agreed upon the Supply bill and asked about the new Capitol natier; witness took the conference report, and, turning to the paragraph relative to the Capitol, read it to him; the report was then handed to him, and, after looking at it, he asked what salary does the Superintenient of the Capitol have?" Mr. Northrup said, "I do not see anything like that here." Witness then took the report, read it carefully, and to his surprise lound it was not in. Witness replied to Mr. Northrup that it had been omitted by

care unly, and to his surprise lound it was not in. Witness replied to Mr. Northrup that it had been omitted by

Oversight of the Committee.

Witness told Mr. Aitken, messenger of the committee, to go over to the House and tell General Batoneller, chairman of the Assembly portion of the committee, to go over to the House and tell General Batoneller, chairman of the Assembly portion of the committee, that we have omitted to insert any salary for the Capitol Superinfeedent, and ask nim to come over with his committee to correct it; he departed, and returned in a few moments; witness waited some time, but as he did not come he sent the messenger again to him, saying he must come quicky; it was then nearly ten o'clock; the House met carrier than the Senate; he departed, and returned in a few moments with General Batoneller; witness remarked to Batcheller that the committee had omitted through over-ight the salary paragraph for the su-erintendency, and asked him, "Where is your committee." He replied, he could answer for his committee by authority. Witness asked him, "What shall we make it? Shall we make it as it passed the Senate." Mr. Batcheller r. pined, "I do not know but that is as near right as we can get it." Wilness then sat down at the table and wrote at the end of the New Capitol paragraph, in the Conterence Committee's report, "The salary of said superintendent shall be \$10,000 per year."

By Mr. King—Was Mr. Batcheller present? Senator Wood—Yes, sir. I then read it to him, he standing by me. He said "All right," and then there was some conversation oetween us, he asking about what time the bill would be down to he House, and then left the room. Witness then took the report to, the Senate Chamber and said to Senator Seikreg that the committee had overloaded placing in the report the Item of salary for the Capitol Superintendent, and that witness and he is squie condition be included in the senate and directed a majority of the Senate Conference Committee. Witness then took the report to senate lacebs and

of his committee. He went with it and returned shortly with it, signed by the House committee. Witness then asked and obtained unanimous consent to report it to the Senate, when it was adopted. to take it to General Batcheller for the st

witness then asked and obtained unanimous consent to report it to the Senate, when it was adopted.

THE SENATE STENOGRAPHER,

At this point Mr. Jauner, stenographer for the Senate, was sworn, and testiled that he was stenographer last year and kept a record of the proceedings of the Senate, April 30, 1874, at the time the Supply bil was acted upon by the Senate. That report of proceedings was put in evidence. The report shows that Senator Wood asked consent to report from the conference committee on the Supply bill, and said, for the purpose of enabling Senators better to understand the report as it was read, he would state upon what plan it was made up. He gave a condensed statement of the several amendments, made up in three classes. Senator Joffason moved to dispense with the reading of the conference committee's report. This motion Senator Wood opposed, but it prevailed, and the roll was called, he asked to be excused from youing, and asked to have Senator Wood state what disposition was made of the Capitol Commission. Senator Johnson objected, when Mr. Dickinson voted aye. When the name of Senator Wood was called, he arsoc and asked to be excused from voting, saying in reply to requests from several Senators that he would state what had been done with reference to the Capitol Commission, and proceeded as follows:—"A compromise had been done with reference to the Commissioners were retained, and provided for the appointment of a superin-endent, who was to be a man or large practical experience and should have entire control of construction of the work, employment of men and parchase of materials, with a salary of \$10,000 a year; that the appropriation, to continue the work, was reduced te \$1,000,000." Mr. Wood then witharew his request to be excused and voted aye.

At this point the brinted journals of the proceed.

a salary of \$10,000 a year; that the appropriation, to continue the work, was reduced te \$1,000,000," Mr. Wood then withdrew his request to be excused and voted aye.

At this point the printed journals of the proceedings of April 30, 1874, of both houses of the Legislature were put in evidence. They show the entire report of the Conleience Committee, entered at length. They also show the adoption of the report. They show in that report, as adopted on that day, the paragraph is relation to the new Capitol building, just as it appears on the statue books to-day, with the salary of the Superintendent at \$10,000 per annum.

M. H. Northrup was sworn. He testified he was legislative correspondent for the Syracuse Courier last win er, he called on Mr. Wood at his room on the morning of April 30, 1874, and asked as to the disposition of the new Capitol item; the Conference Committee's report was handed him; he found the salaries of the superintendent ints of the counter State buildings fixed at \$8,000 per annum each, but finding no salary given in connection with the New Capitol Superintendent he said to Senator Wood, "Senator, what is the salary of the New Capitol Superintendent five Senator Wood replied, "\$10,000c." Mr. Northrup said, "There is nothing about it here." Senator Wood replied, "tis noversignt, then "; and taking the report, and finding it was as stated by him (Northrup), he told Mr. Aitken, messenger of the Senate Finance Committee, to go for General Batcheller, of the Assembly committee, and tell him to come here immediately, as the Committee had overlooked the Item in king the salary of the Superintendent or the Capitol. The messenger went out and returned shortly, saying, "General Batcheller would come over soon." As he (Batcheller) did not come quicky the messenger went out and returned shortly, saying, "General Batcheller, will an oversign them and testified that he are committee was sworn, and testified that he are

met General Batcheiler going over to Congress Hall.

Mr. Atken, messenger of the Senate Finance Committee was sworn, and testified that he sent for Mr. Batcheiler, on the 30th of April last, to correct the omission of the Capitol Superintendent's saiary clause in the conference report. Mr. Batcheiler came with witness when he went for him a second time. He (witness) was present in the room at the interview between Mr. Batcheiler and Senator Wood, on that occasion. Senator Wood said, "Where is your committee, General Batcheller?" He repried, "I represent the committee." Senator Wood told him he had found an oversig it of the committee, in omitting the salary of the Capitol Superintendent. They looked at the report and General Batcheller said, "It is supposed to be there. It was to be \$10,000." Senator Wood wrote it in the report, and read it over to Mr. Batcheller, and he said it was all right.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

DETAILS OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Feb. 23, 1875.

The stock in Washington Butcher's Sons' packing establishment, burned yesterday atternoon, was estimated at about \$150,000, but the loss it is thought will not exceed \$50,000. The property is owned by the Washington Butcher estale. The firm is fully insured, as the following list shows;— North America, \$5,000; Fire Association, \$5,000; Union Mutual, \$5,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$10,000; United Firemen's, \$5,000; County, of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Queen, England, \$10,000; Elms Falis, \$5,000-making a total of \$50,000. The following is the insurance on the stock :- Commercial, Calliornia, Imperial, Roger Williams, Providence; R yal Canadian, Connecticut, Commerce. New York: New York Central, New York; Williamsburg City. Wisconsin; Maryland Manufactur rs'. Boston, \$5,000 each; Capital City. of Albany; German-American, of New York; \$2,500 each; St. Nicholas, of New York; Firemen's Fund, of New York; American Central, of St. Louis; Commercial Union, Tradesmen's, of New York: Old Dominion, of Richmond; Westchester, of New York, and Northwestern, of Milwankee, \$5,000 each. On the smoke houses—Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia, \$4,500, and Pottsville, \$2,500. On office furniture—Penn, of Philadelphia, \$4,000. On stable—German-American, \$2,500. On engine and boiler—in Commercial Union, \$6,000: Soiler, Hartbord, \$3,000. Aggregate total insurance, \$174,500. The building No. 150, on the north, occupied by B. Kiniworthy, & Co., dealers in wooden bags, &c., suffers a loss of about \$5,000 by water. The building on the south, Nos. 142 and 144, occupied by John G. Taylor, Son & Co., coopers, and on the upper floors by James S. Mason & Co., manufacturers of Caslience Shoe Blacking, had their stocks, as well as the stock in No. 150, well protected by the covers of the fire insurance patrol. The damage in Nos. 142 and 144 was only caused by water. Messrs, Taylor and Co./s loss will amount to several thousand dollars. They have an insurance of \$2,500 in the Spring Garden insurance Company, Mason & Co.'s loss is considerable. They are owners of the building, upon which they have \$50,000 insurance, as follows:—London, Liverpool and Globe, \$10,000; Philadelphia Contribution, \$5,000; Franklin, \$5,000; Cate of Pennsylvania, \$5,000; Reinance, \$5,000, and County, \$5,000.

The machinery, which was also partially damaged, was insured as follows:—Spring Garden, \$5,000; Lancash re, Eigland, \$5,000; American, of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Refirson, of Philadelphia, \$3,000; Fre Association, \$5,000. The machinery, &c., in Nos. 138 and 140, which they also occupy, and on their own building, Nos. 142 and 144, where the only damage is done, is \$115,000. cut, Commerce, New York: New York Central, New York; Williamsburg City, Wisconsin; Mary.

THE STEAMER FRANCE AGROUND.

SANDY HOOK, March 1, 1875. The steamer France, of the National Line, cleared for Liverpool on Sat-got aground on the outer bar, where she remained up urday. to a late hour last night, but got off this morning. It is impossible to state with certainty whether she has put to sea or returned to New York.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The German authorities prohibit the performance of French plays at the theatres of Alsace. Another incentive for to revenche. A practice cailed 'guving' is creeping in among

our metropolitan actors. It consists of conversation among the players during waits in the scenes. Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, the well known author

and lecturer, has been formally invited by a number of prominent ladies of Jersey City to deliver a course of morning lectures to ladies. The invitation has been accepted, and the first lecture will be given on Monday next, March I, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The other lectures will be given respectively on the 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th prox. Mrs. Leonowens, it will be remembered, was for a number of years governess at the Court of Slam, and her lectures will relate her personal adventures and experiences in that strange country, and, from the nature of the subjects, cannot fail to be interesting and in-The Grand Opera House will be opened on the

first Monday after Easter, to bring out a new spectacular play, under the title of "Ahmed." fair lessee is Mrs. Julia E. Dunn, of California. She is highly connected, and is a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The scenery of the play is to be painted under the supervision of Matt Morgan, who is now engaged, with six assistants, in painting the scenes. The leading characters in the play are Ahmed, or the Captive Prince, and Nympha, a graceful fairy, and a parrot, who is a top, and an owl, who calls himself . philosopher. The authoress, who is a very grace. ful person, and has performed privately in some of her own plays under a nom de theatre, will probably take the part of Ahmed. Mrs. Dunn and Mr. Joseph C. Foster are the lessees of the Opera House at a rent of \$500 per week.

OBITUARY.

[from the London Post, February 15.]

Signor Agnesi, the well-known baritone-basso, died last week. He was a Beigian by birth, his name Agniez. He was a pupil of the Brussels Conservatoire, where he won the prize for com-position. He took first to the French lyric drams, position. He took first to the French lyric drama, and then to Italian opera. He sang as first basso for some years at the Salie Ventadour, in Paris, and subsequently ap eared at Her Majesty's Theatre. Latterly he was a member of Mr. Mapieson's troupe at Drury lane. He sang at the recent musical festivals in Gioucester. Laverpool and Leens. Being an excellent musical he mastered all schools, and he sang in Euglish at the oratorios at Exeter Hall.

MOTHERS WITH CONSUMPTIVE DAUGHTERS, to you know that for a notion, hacking cough there is nothing in the wide world equal to Hale's Honer or domenous AND TAE.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.-PATENT WIRE SIGNS, ENGRAVED METAL igns, store, office and sign Painting. UPHAM & CO., 309 Broadway.

A 25 CENT BOTTLE OF PORTER'S COUGH

A GOSPEL OF SALVATION TO RUPTURED men. The ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, presses uniformly all round the body is worn without the slighest uneastness. Soon cures rup.are,

A FAMOUS REMEDY.—KEARNEY'S EXTRACT Brone supersedes all other preparations in diseases of the Blander and Kidneys, Gravel, Diabetes, General De-hilty, Female Weakness and Dyspepsia. Sold by drug-gists everywhere.

AN OFFER WILL BE RECEIVED FOR TWO EN AND THESE BIGHT CYLINDER HOE ROTARY PRESENT.

LUNG AND THROAT COMPLAINTS DISAPPEAB when Wistan's Balsam of Wild CHERRY is used. 50c. and \$1 a bottle. Large bottles much the cheaper.

PARTIES OR CORPORATIONS IN NEED OF PRINTING of any description, whether Railroad, Insurance, Steamship, ommercial, Theatrical or Legal, will find it to their advantage to obtain an estimate from the MEFROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 213 Broadway, before leaving their orders elsowhere.

THROWN FROM MY WAGON ON THE ICE. splintering the bones of one wrist, spraining the other, and suffering from severe contusions about the head, one bottle of Giles' Liniagra fodde or Amonia reduced the swelling and took away the intense pain. There can be no mistake in regard to its great virtues. W. L. COOK, istip, cuttor Long Island Herald. Soid by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c. and \$5 per bottle.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A -35 Wild. SECULE THE MOST VALUABLE published in many years. F. G. De Fortsing's "Cyclopedia of the dest froughts of Charles Dickens." Published by E. J. 414.2 & S.N. 17 Murray street, and soid by all booksellers.

A. "'OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISEASES OF WO Academy of Medicine, mailed for it cents. Address the author, 20 West rwenty-second street. The Medical Meview says:—"this pamphlet should be read by every lady."

A TOO MUCH MARRIED MAN," IS ONE OF THE this week's issue of the New York Weekly.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, GRAVEL, B RIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DR. PSY, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gou, Rheumatism, Dysopola, Dismoso of the Liver, Kidneys, Bindder, Prostate count, Prainter Prostration, Organic Bounder, Prostate count, Prainter Prostration, Organic Bounders, Askiy Date Union and District Adection, Chemical Company, Askiy Date Union and District Adection, Bothesia Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. 4, 14AW-LOV M. 5.4. H. the author free to any address, Letters from physicians and others of hopoless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms No. 201 Broadway, New York.

### LOOU MYSTERIOUS BOOK, enumed the PRIVATE LIFE OF A KING, by BANVARD, the Artist, IS NOW OU!.

Published by the LITERARY AND ART PUBLISHING CO., 806 Broadway, New York, 12mo., 606 pages, Price 82 54 Sent by mail, post baid, on receipt of price.